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JPRS L/9842

13 July 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 32/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PAKISTAN

SUBMERGED HASHISH CONTAINERS RECOVERED BY DIVERS, TRAWLERS

Karachi DAWN in English 21 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] Over one and a half tons of superior quality Hashish was seized in a 72-hour joint trawling operation by the Crime Investigating Agency (CIA) and the Pakistan Narcotic Control Board (PNCB) near Phitti Creek, about six miles deep in the sea from Korangi Creek.

The Hashish was packed in plastic bags, kept in containers and wrapped in polythene bags. The containers were dumped in deep sea water near Phitti Creek, waiting for shipment abroad.

The Chairman, Pakistan Narcotic Control Board, Mr. Miraj Hussain, got a tip that a gang of international drug smugglers was trying to smuggle out a large quantity of fine quality Hashish through sea routes.

The Sind Police chief, Arbab Hidayatullah, was informed about it who deputed a CIA party to assist the joint operation deep inside the sea. The operation started on June 17 when the CIA requisitioned a diver to identify the spot where the Hashish was dumped.

The diver recovered only three containers. Later, the Police party hired a medium size trawler to comb the area. On the second day 46 more containers were recovered.

PRESS PARTY

Yesterday, a Press party witnessed the joint operation for more than six hours. The newsmen reached the scene after cruising for an hour and found the fishermen engaged in searching the hidden Hashish.

The CIA staff, armed with their 303 rifles, stood guard to frustrate the attempts of the smugglers.

Five fishermen on the trawler helped the party in taking out

the containers from the sea. They were packed in air-tight metal containers.

One of the containers was opened before the newsmen. It contained about 30 seers of fine quality Charas (Export Quality) with an insignia 'Afriidi'. It is believed that the superior quality Charas was brought from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and was meant for shipment.

It was dumped about four to five days ago as the unidentified smugglers could not get it shipped.

So far, the police have recovered 60 containers from the sea and search for others was continuing till our going to the Press. An official of the PNCB was of the opinion that the smugglers have dumped over three tons of Charas in the area.

Mr. Khalid Hussain Pathan, Acting Regional Director of PNCB and Mr. Abdullah Khan, DSP, CIA, are personally supervising the search operation.

Meanwhile, efforts are continuing to track down the smugglers as well as the ship which had come through the international sea-lanes to collect the "cargo".

CUSTOMS COMB THE SPOT

Meanwhile, Preventive staff of Pakistan Customs have also seized 1456 kilograms of contraband Charas from the same spot near Wagudar Island, about 25 miles off Karachi Port.

The Customs Staff used their own patrol boats and combed the area for more than 48 hours and recovered the charas from beneath the sea.

The Preventive Staff have initiated the investigations to trace out the culprits. The Customs men are also searching the sail boat or the trawler used in transportation of the contraband charas to the area.

CSO: 5300/4613

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN DRUG ACT TO BE AMENDED--Islamabad, June 15: In view of the misuse of the drugs, which have assumed international proportion and is affecting every country, it has been decided by the Government to bring the Pakistan Drug Act at par with the Geneva Single Convention Act 1961. In this connection, the Chairman, Narcotics Control Board, is in touch with the Governor of the NWFP to give the act a final shape. The proposed Drug Act after necessary amendments would be placed before the Cabinet for approval very shortly. It may be noted here that the international agencies, presently working against the misuse of drugs are controlled by the Geneva Single Convention Act 1961 and the same at present is not in consonance with the Pakistan Drug Act, which is by and large in practice in all the underdeveloped countries. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Jun 81 p 8]

1.5 TONS OF HASHISH SEIZED IN KARACHI--In its lengthiest operation, Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, (PNCB) assisted by the local police, has recovered over 1.5 ton of hashish from sea waters near Phutti Creek about 6 miles off Karachi port, officials said. The anti-smuggling staff of the Customs has also recovered about 1456 kilograms of contraband charas from the same area. PNCB officials believe that over 3 tons of hashish has been dumped in the sea but due to roughness of sea tins containing hashish have scattered in deep waters on a wide area and it would take some time to complete the operation 'sea hunt'. According to official sources, Mairaj Hussain Chairman PNCB had received information that international drug traffickers would attempt to smuggle out huge quantity of hashish through sea routes to international markets. Accordingly, a surveillance was started along the coastal line of Korangi Creek--a suspected spot. During the widespread check, it was revealed that a large quantity of fine quality hashish has been dumped in deep sea waters near Phutti Creek. The PNCB chief in consultation with the IGP Sind constituted a party consisting of senior police and PNCB officials to undertake the 'sea hunt' operation which has so far resulted in the recovery of over 1.5 ton of hashish. The recovery is still going on.--APP. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 21 Jun 81 p 8]

CSO: 5300/4611

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

CHARGES AGAINST JAPANESE--Manila, June 15 (UPI)--Narcotics agents have arrested two Japanese for alleged possession of heroin, police said Monday. The parliamentary Constabulary identified those arrested as Kasayuki Soya, 29, and Tatamo Saito, 33, both of Tokyo. Authorities said 20 grams of powdered [as published] heroin were found in their possession when police arrested them at the Bayview Plaza Hotel Sunday. [Text] [Taipei THE CHINA POST in English 17 Jun 81 p 6]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ITALIAN JAILED--Bangkok, June 11 (UPI)--A 28-year-old Italian began serving a life sentence Thursday after a Thai criminal court convicted him of heroin possession and attempted smuggling. Luciano Gurino was arrested at Bangkok Airport in November 1979 as he was about to board a flight to Athens. Customs police found 153 grams of heroin wrapped in a sweater in his luggage. During his trial, Gurino said the sweater had been left behind in Thailand by his girlfriend and that he had not known it contained narcotics. He admitted to possession of 30 grams of heroin which he said was for his own consumption. [Text] [Taipei THE CHINA POST in English 12 Jun 81 p 7]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

RIO BELIEVED DRUG TRAFFIC HUB

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 May 81 p 27

[Article by Abel Mathias Netto: "Police Consider Rio To Be Drug Trafficking Center"]

[Text] The discovery, in just one week, of two laboratories for cocaine refining in the vicinity of the city, plus the frequent arrests of traffickers coming in from countries (above all Bolivia) where coca is grown--a plant from which the drug is extracted--as far as the police are concerned constitute indications that Rio is gradually becoming an illicit narcotics trade center, in other words, the main international link in drug traffic in South America.

The concern of local authorities charged with stopping this kind of trade, especially involving cocaine, was further increased by the recent confiscation of 5.642 kilograms of this drug by a Military Police squad in an apartment in Copacabana. This amount represents a little less than 100 grams of the total cocaine confiscated last year by the 67 police precinct in Rio and the other cities in the Metropolitan area as well as by the Narcotics Squad.

Lucrative Drug Business

"There is much cocaine out in the street," a source in the Public Security Secretariat commented recently on the basis of information gathered from arrested drug traffickers and confirmed by a series of statistics on confiscations of narcotics in various parts throughout the city.

After the confiscation in Copacabana, police officers involved in the fight against drug traffic have become more close-mouthed, as if there had been general agreement to maintain silence. Some police officers admit that the big marijuana drug traffickers--the so-called suppliers--recently have been preferring to deal in cocaine, a drug which is easier to transport and which yields a greater profit.

New Obstacles

The intensification in international cocaine trade, through Rio, is probably tied to the fact that the traffickers are no longer finding it as easy as they used to in getting coca from their own sources and transporting the drug in powder form abroad through many known routes.

There are those that maintain that new routes are being tried out for the purpose of setting up Rio de Janeiro as a link to Europe and the United States. One of these routes connects Santa Cruz de la Sierra and San Mathias, both in Bolivia, to Caceres in Mato Grosso and to Rio, via direct flight. Another links Cali, in Colombia, to Guaiaba, Mato Grosso, and Monte Aprazivel, in the northern part of the State of Sao Paulo.

Some of the difficulties which Bolivian traffickers are experiencing in their country supposedly are the result of the change in the local government's position in response to pressure from the United States through the Drug Enforcement Administration in controlling the sale of chemical products (especially acetone and ether) which are indispensable in the cocaine purification process and which is sold freely in Brazil.

Coca, transformed into a paste and put into plastic pouches (the form in which it is confiscated) is carried by air along the previously mentioned traffic routes as well as other routes. After a stopover in Mato Grosso, a portion of the drug is set aside in Rio for consumption there. Another part continues on abroad.

Decline in Marihuana

Between 1979 and 1980 we observed a decline in marihuana confiscations from 462.525 kilograms to 377.866 kilograms. During that same period of time, cocaine confiscations varied to a lesser degree from 6.398 kilograms in 1979 to 5.743 kilograms in 1980. These figures relate to the operations carried out by the Rio de Janeiro police precincts and the Narcotics Squad.

Regarding marihuana, we must stress the observations made by drug trafficker Jorge Antonio Batista, alias "Jorge Bola," who had been wanted in connection with his involvement with bank holdup men; the shortage of this drug on the market has caused traffickers to fool the consumers, adding substances of a different nature to the toxic substance in order to increase their profits.

Arrests

Cocaine traffic is being stepped up but, at the same time, arrests of traffickers are becoming more frequent. The arrest of Renato Souza Santos, alias "Tonelada," in 1980 for example was significant. In the past, the police have in practice been confining themselves to arresting small traffickers or addicts, which meant little in the fight against drugs. The police are now however also zeroing in on the suppliers who act as wholesalers in regular trade, taking care of the transport of drugs from the points of origin as well as their distribution to other traffickers. Here is a record of the most recent arrests.

In February, the Military Police arrested three traffickers in Sao Paulo with 3 kilograms of cocaine. They included Joao Magalhaes Silva, alias "Dr Silvana," who lives in Belo Horizonte and who has one of the biggest coca refining laboratories in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia. He is wanted in the United States by the FBI which considers him to be one of the most experienced chemists in cocaine refining. Arrested with him was a Bolivian woman by the name of Carmen Tapia Fernandez. During the same month, the drug dealer Antonio Alberto Portugal was arrested; he had been caught in a hotel with half a kilogram of cocaine which he said he had gotten from a Bolivian.

In March, the most significant arrest involved Valdir Ferreira, alias "Orelinha," in Campo Grande, where he lived. Although he only had 28 grams of cocaine on him, the police consider him to be the most powerful trafficker in the Rio de Janeiro rural area.

Early in April, a combined operation by the Federal Police and the Military Police resulted in the confiscation of 8 kilograms of cocaine along with four traffickers, one of whom, Jaime Antonio Curia Uroz, was pointed out as the chief supplier along the maritime strip from Sao Conrado to Barra da Tijuca. In Caceres, Mato Grosso, on board an aircraft coming from Bolivia, the Federal Police confiscated 5 kilograms of cocaine. Those arrested included Manoel Ferreira Rosa, a trafficker who is active along the Rio--Sao Paulo axis.

The Bolivian Carlos Antonio Fernandez Mejia was apprehended in Silva Jardim; he was seriously wounded and admitted to the Darci Vargas Hospital in Rio Bonito; after doctors said that he was out of danger, he escaped from the hospital. In the course of further investigations, the police discovered that he was connected with cocaine traffic.

Another important traffickers arrested was Jorge Manoel da Silva, alias "Jorge Barracao," reported to be the supplier of Renato Souza Santos, alias "Tonelada," who was sentenced to 24 years in prison. "Jorge Barracao" was arrested in a motel in Jacarepagua with half a kilogram of cocaine.

Former prisoner Paulo de Oliveira, alias "Turco," a drug dealer operating in Jardim Botânico, was arrested in Vila Hipica of the Jockey Club with 50 grams of marihuana and 194 grams of cocaine.

Oswaldo Rufino Santana, alias "Vando," was arrested in Vila Kennedy. He had 12 paper envelopes of cocaine. He said that he had acquired 10 grams of cocaine from the trafficker "Paulo Luneta" and processed the drug into 36 grams by adding talc.

Also arrested was Luiz Carlos Pereira de Almeida, alias "Magal," who had been wanted on charges of attempting to assassinate the Bolivian Carlos Antonio Fernandez Mejia; he confirmed that the latter was the Bolivian dealer and was responsible for the drug route connection with Italy.

The arrest of the Gerson Ferreira de Souza and Eliane Alves Lopes couple with 200 grams of cocaine led police to the Sertãozinho locality, in Miguel Pereira, where the trafficker Claudio Dias, the brother of Paulo Rogerio Dias, alias "Pelezinho," was arrested; according to police, he had already made several trips to the United States, carrying drugs. In that place, the police found one of two laboratories for cocaine refining which Claudio would visit each month in Rezende with a Bolivian. Each time he would bring 5 kilograms of this drug.

Four Colombians and one Brazilian woman were arrested in Monte Aprazivel, Sao Paulo, at the local aviation club; they were members of an international gang with connections in Colombia. One of the arrested in Gustavo Adolfo Mejia Medina, according to police a relative of Carlos Antonio Fernandez Mejia.

In another combined Military Police and Federal Police operation, 500 liters of ether and acetone were confiscated in Parada de Lucas, at the warehouse of the Kwikssair Company; the items had been stored there in the name of the Colombian Jairo Gonzalez Gutierrez who was arrested in Sao Paulo. The merchandise was intended for the laboratory for cocaine purification, discovered by the Federal Police in the town of Papucaia, township of Cachoeiras de Macacu.

Traffic Routes Coming from Bolivia and Colombia

A 1976 Federal Police report showed that Bazil even at that time was a connecting point and re-exporting station for cocaine going to the United States. Drugs were also being consumed in the major urban centers and at the same time laboratories were spotted in the territory of the State of Rio de Janeiro where coca paste was converted into cocaine hydrochlorate. After fractionation, the drug was sold in residential areas in Rio and Sao Paulo.

The coca paste is being sold throughout the vast frontier area covering 3,126 kilometers along the border with Bolivia and 7,765 kilometers along the border with Peru and Colombia. The traffickers who operate on Brazilian and Bolivian territory primarily use the roads in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The routes then continue on to Corumba, Campo Grande, Sao Paulo, and Rio.

The Cochabamba route runs through Bela Visat, Jardim, Aquidauana, Rondopolis, Fatima do Sul, and from there to Sao Paulo and Rio. Another route follows the Mamore River, reaching Guajara-Mirim, Porto Velho, and Rio Branco, going on by air to Sao Paulo. From Rio Branco there is an alternate route leading to Manaus by land.

When it comes from Colombia, the dealers bring cocaine into Brazil via Leticia and from there to Rio Branco and Manaus. It is suspected that the same route is being used to bring drugs to the United States.

Marihuana Routes

A recent report from the Narcotics Division of the Federal Police Department indicates that marihuana is also reaching Brazil from neighboring countries, especially Paraguay. About 100 tons were confiscated between 1971 and 1975 and half of that amount came from Paraguay.

According to the report, "the introduction of marihuana across the frontier has taken on the proportions of an avalanche" because it is impossible to patrol 1,300 kilometers of continuous border; this "places the states of Parana and Mato Grosso under the influence of the traffickers." Corumba, in the state of Mato Grosso, is the first distribution point. From there and from Anapolis, the drug follows different routes until reaching the big consumption areas.

Ponta Pora is another point used along the border. Once inside the country, the route runs along Rio Brilhante, Dourados, and Campo Grande. Other routes come from Paraguay and run through Bela Vista, Jardim, Aquidauana, Rondopolis, and Fatima do Sul.

Foz do Iguacu is used in Parana. The route reaches Cascavel, Guarapuava, Ponta Grossa, and Curitiba where it continues on to other population centers. An alternate route is Guaira, from where the drugs continue on to Umuarama, Cianorte, Paranavai, Londrina, Cornelio Procopio, and Jacarezinho. In the territory of Sao Paulo, Ourinhos is a drug passage point.

Operation "Comando Uno" Fights Narcotics

Operation "Comando Uno"--a combined operation involving the Military Police and the Federal Police in toxic substance repression--in just one month of operation confiscated almost 100 kilograms of marihuana, 94 paper envelopes full of cocaine, 4 cars, 11 weapons, 119,250 cruzeiros, and carried out 25 raids, making 35 arrests, "all of whom were turned over to Federal Justice."

Ever since Col Nilton Cerqueira assumed command of the Military Police, the High Command of this organization felt it necessary to create an agency that would actively fight toxic substance traffic in the state, calling it the "fundamental cause of the rise in the crime rate." The Internal Operations Detachment was then created and "the best personnel of the Military Police" were recruited for this unit."

Organizational Structure

The top echelon of the Military Police however felt that it did not do much good to catch traffickers and turn them over to the nearest police precinct; in accordance with current legislation--the Federal Police has major authority in handling narcotics traffic--it was decided that arrested dealers would be taken to the Federal Police and would be processed there. The effort did not stop with the raid or the arrest; it was followed up by the interrogation of the prisoner and, depending upon his statements, further investigations would be conducted and more arrests would be made.

The Military Police and the Federal Police combined their efforts and the operation in fighting narcotics was called "Comando Uno." Everyday, the secret agents of the military police go out into the streets, conduct surveys, and later on, accompanied by federal agents, carry out operations aimed at the arrest of dealers. According to one Military Police officer, "the Military Police operate under the guidance of the Public Security Secretariat which is linked to all federal agencies, including the Federal Police, holding responsibility in the fight against drug traffic according to the law."

According to that same official, arrests are secondary things and the main objective of the agents is to reach the distribution sources.

"Behind the crime rate you have drugs," said the officer, "and if we can stop this traffic, we are sure that the crime rate will go down."

In the opinion of that officer, the detachment is made up of brave men who are considered members of the elite, devoted to the service, not concerned with grandstanding or going home on time. Some are paratroopers, mountain climbers, and skin divers; they have taken courses in counter guerrilla warfare and jungle survival and they are "ready to undertake any emergency action."

Operations

"Comando Uno" was organized in April and its activities out in the streets are not just confined to narcotics; it went into action at Barra da Tijuca and in Duque de Caxias it arrested three bank robbers.

The group also discovered the secret cocaine distillery in the town of Papucaia and an international drug traffic gang consisting of Colombians who operated along the Rio--Sao Paulo--Miami route. All combined operations involving the department and the Federal Police were carried out in residential districts of Rio (southern and northern parts) and in the Rio de Janeiro Depression (Duque de Caxias, Nova Iguaçu, Nilópolis, and Sao Joao de Meriti).

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CSO:5300/2365

BRAZIL

POLICE HIT NARCOTICS TRADE

Big Dealer Nabbed by Police

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRAZIL in Portuguese 28 May 81 p 20

[Text] Adauto Pedro Teixeira--46, married, residing on Acre Street, block 11, lot 51, in the district of Santa Cruz da Serra, Duque de Caxias--considered the biggest supplier of marihuana in the southern zone was arrested yesterday quite by accident by agents from the Special Police Department. Along with him, officers confiscated 72 kilograms of pressed marihuana, worth 2.52 million cruzeiros.

The police admit that, at least for one week, supplies for the southern zone, especially Baixo Leblon, will be considerably cut back. Adauto was arrested 5 days after Inspector Rogerio Mont Karp had received information to the effect that he had been spotted delivering 16 kilograms of marihuana on Saturday to a middleman called Fernando on Vieira Souto Avenue, in Ipanema.

Car

The informant supplied a description of the trafficker and the vehicle which he was using to deliver the marihuana; it was a Caravan YR.2611. In the course of an investigation conducted by police officers in Duque de Caxias, police officers quite by accident spotted the car and followed it. About 12 hours later, Adauto was taken by surprise at the place he owns on Acre Street, with fruit trees, surrounded by a 3-meter high wall. At the moment he was arrested, he was doing the accounting for the main marihuana sales outlets in the southern zone.

In addition to the drugs, police took from Adauto a .38 cal. revolver, a 7.65 pistol, a scale for weighing the marihuana, and a roster of customers, in code, containing the following names: Ant, Cubatao, Isra, Pibinha, Ao, Xa, Samtps, Cieusa, Luc, Sarrru, Larn, St, Teodoro, Cachamb, and Casarao.

Producer

Adauto said that he had gotten the marihuana from a producer at Ponta Pora, Mato Grosso, by the name of Domingos. He received the marihuana on a deserted street, in a building previously agreed upon as meeting place by phone. Domingos carried the drugs in a Brasilia and Adauto always used a Maverick or Caravan because those types of cars have enough room to carry the marihuana in cans. Adauto made two

trips per month to Mato Grosso to pick up 80-100 kilograms of marihuana. His last order was for 90 kilograms which arrived on Saturday.

The police disclosed that, in Copacabana alone, he supplied marihuana to at least eight middlemen who sold the stuff to lesser dealers. The marihuana was procured at the production source at the price of 6,000 cruzeiros per kilogram and was sold in Rio at between 14,000 and 16,000 cruzeiros, according to Adauto. The police however have challenged this statement, saying that the weed was being sold for 35,000 cruzeiros at sales outlets.

Adauto's Caravan was confiscated and in it police found remnants of Marihuana which proves that he used the car in his business.

Nickname

Adauto denied that he had the nickname of "Boiadeiro" by which the police identified him. In the opinion of some police officers, he can be compared to an invisible man because he managed to supply the market with a sufficient quantity of marihuana to guarantee consumption in spite of the stepped-up fight against drug traffic and the substantial confiscations of this drug in recent months. Besides, this is the time between harvests.

Yesterday's haul was considered the biggest of the year in Rio. So far, the record haul, made by the Military Police and the Federal Police, was 17 kilograms. Then came another haul of 10 kilograms which was made by agents from the Narcotics Squad who took this amount from the trafficker Jorge Antonio Batista, alias "Jorge Bola."



Adauto would go to Ponta Pora twice a month to pick up 90-100 kilograms of marihuana.

Drug Trafficker Photo

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 May 81 p 13



At the Special Police Department, "Dauto" did not wish to have any photos taken and did not want to answer any questions from newsmen.

Arrested Dealer Tries To Bribe Police

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Jun 81 p 17

[Text] Arrested yesterday in Irajá, the narcotics dealer Jose Ladislau Filho, alias "Ze Pequeno," 61, tried to make a deal regarding his release by offering police officers from the 38th precinct who had picked him up 90,000 cruzeiros in currency and 25,000 cruzeiros in three checks made out to the bearer.

Charged with active corruption (attempted bribery), "Ze Pequeno," who had already been sentenced twice for dealing in drugs, denied that he is a trafficker.

"I am clean. The police did not find me with anything on me and they are going to have to let me go. No judge would sentence me."

Along with "Ze Pequeno," police arrested Enoch Dionsjo de Barros and Silvio Batista, alias "Silvinho." Enoch, who at the moment of his arrest had on him a key from the Felix Pacheco Institute, some checkbook stubs from a merchant in the southern zone, and stationery bearing the coat of arms of the republic, told police officers and reporters that he is an "intelligence agent" and asked a police officer to contact "Major Pacheco."

"He knows who I am. I am not a drug dealer."

"Silvinho," who had 37,500 cruzeiros in currency on him, confessed that he had been unemployed and said that the money was obtained by gambling. Charged with loafing, he also denied that he was a dealer.

Sales Outlet

The Bacana Bar, where the three men were arrested, had been observed for quite some time by police; it is located on Portinho Street. Inspector Elson Campelo said that it was one of the biggest sales outlets for narcotics in the northern zone. He added that 10 grams of cocaine cost 15,000 cruzeiros there and that 1 kilogram of marihuana went for 28,000 cruzeiros. He revealed that he had managed to get information on the activities of the narcotics gang by infiltrating it with the help of a transvestite whom the criminals believed to be a woman.

The checks made out to the bearer, which "Ze Pequeno" had on him were made out to an actor (10,000 cruzeiros), a motion picture technician (5,000 cruzeiros), and a publicity agent (10,000 cruzeiros). The trafficker said that he did not know any of them and that he purchased the checks from a person he knew for 20,000 cruzeiros. They denied that they had purchased narcotics from "Ze Pequeno" and assured investigators that they had issued the checks to pay for routine expenditures.

Enoch confessed that he had the habit of purchasing stolen goods "because life is difficult for everybody" but he denied that he is a drug dealer.



Silvio Batista, alias "Silvinho"

Dealer Tries Bribery

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 June 81 p 1

[Text] Upon being arrested in Irajá, narcotics dealer Jose Ladislau Filho, alias "Ze Pequeno" (center), tried to bribe police officers by offering them 90,000 cruzeiros in money and 25,000 cruzeiros in checks made out to the bearer, written by an actor, a motion picture technician, and a publicity agent. Enoch Dionisio de Barros (left) and Silvio Batista, alias "Silvinho" (right) were arrested with him.



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CSO:5300/2365

BRAZIL

POLICE SUCCESSFUL IN NARCOTICS WAR

Big Sao Paulo Marihuana Haul

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 May 81 p 6

[Text] Presidente Prudente, SP [Sao Paulo] (O GLOBO)--Yesterday, the Federal Police discovered more than 500 kilograms of marihuana, destined for the markets of Rio and Sao Paulo, in Anhumas, near a secret landing strip where 1 ton of marihuana had been confiscated on Thursday just as it was being unloaded from an aircraft with a Paraguayan registration.

The contraband, wrapped in cellophane and plastic, was piled up in the midst of the vegetation along the landing strip built on a ranch owned by Deusdete Augusto de Souza, 49, who was arrested the night before.

In a statement to the Federal Police, Deusdete said that he had acquired the property about a year ago, that he had ordered the landing strip to be built because he has his own aircraft--a Cessna, with markings PT-JAP--which he used to make frequent trips to Pedro Juan Cabalero, on the border between Paraguay and Brazil.

Deusdete denied knowing the other three prisoners--the Paraguayan Nelson Insaureld, the pilot of the Paraguayan aircraft with license markers ZP-PES, and Meguel Pizarelli Junior and Jose Juridson Junior, who helped him transfer the marihuana to two station wagons parked alongside the landing strip.

In the meantime, police officers in Deusdete's Cessna found a package labeled "destination Rio de Janeiro" and containing 10 kilograms of marihuana. In addition, pilot Nelson said that he had been hired by Deusdete in Ponta Pora and that he was supposed to get 50,000 cruzeiros for transporting the drug.

Police Destroy Landing Strip

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 June 81 p 6

[Text] Presidente Prudente, SP [Sao Paulo] (O GLOBO)--The Federal Police will destroy the secret landing strip used by the traffickers arrested on Thursday with 1.5 ton of marihuana brought in from Paraguay in two aircraft. The landing strip was in Anhumas, near Presidente Prudente.

The landing strip was 15 meters wide and 800 meters long; it was built by Deusdete Augusto de Souza, one of those arrested, and will be destroyed by bulldozers from the Anhumas Prefecture. Deusdete, the Paraguayan pilot Nelson Insaureld, and drivers Miguel Pisareli Jr and Jose Judirson Duarte are being held at Presidente Prudente, awaiting sentencing by Judge Vicente da Rocha Guastini.

In looking over the trial record, the judge admitted that, in view of the seriousness of the charges--forming international narcotics gangs and engaging in traffic--the four could be sentenced to a minimum of 8 years in prison.

Secret Field

Early in the year, Deusdete gave orders to build a landing strip in a secret field owned by him in the township of Anhumas under the pretext of wanting "a different flight option for trips connected with real estate brokerage activities."

But some inhabitants of the area began to wonder during the first months of the year on account of the intensive movement of cars and aircraft. They reported the situation to Anhumas police inspector Joao Pittipaldi who decided to watch the area.

Last Thursday, he spotted the first load of marihuana, transported by pilot Insaureld who was arrested as he touched down on the secret field on board the Cessna 210, with markings ZP-PES, owned by an agricultural and livestock enterprise in Asuncion.

Minutes after the arrest of Insaureld, the Cessna 180 with license number PT-JVD, touched down, piloted, by Deusdete who was immediately arrested. The aircraft contained about 10 kg of marihuana, an insignificant quantity when compared to what was found later on in two trucks parked nearby, that is, almost 1 ton.

On the next day, police officers discovered more than 500 kilograms of marihuana, stacked among the vegetation around the landing strip. The entire load of marihuana was removed over the weekend to Presidente Prudente and the authorities announced that it would be burned shortly. The airplanes and the two station wagons--a C-10 and a Brasilia--were picked up and will be confiscated by the government.

The secret landing strip is to be destroyed this week by order of inspectors Dacio Marques da Cruz and Carlos Batistela who are responsible for the operations of Federal Police in the western region of Sao Paulo.

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BRAZIL

MP'S ARRESTED FOR HELPING TRAFFICKERS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 May 81 p 9

[Text] Capt Ronaldo Silva, of the 9th MP Battalion, was ordered imprisoned for 30 days and pvt Alami Vicente, of the 9th MP Battalion, and Giuseppe Giglio, of the 7th MP Battalion, were ordered held in the guardhouse for 15 days by the MP commander, Col Nilton Cerqueira, because they made statements in the 5th criminal district court which helped in clearing two narcotics dealers. Here is the text of the press release in which the MP yesterday announced the decision of its commander:

"The Commanding General of the Military Police has ordered the imprisonment for 30 days of MP Capt Ronaldo Silva, 9th MP Battalion, and for 15 days, of pvt Alami Vicente, 9th MP Battalion, and Giuseppe Giglio, 7th MP Battalion, because, on 28 January 1980, as members of the 2nd Section, 9th MP Battalion, in their capacity as leader and agents, while participating in a MP operation, they apprehended three individuals in the act of dealing in narcotics substances, taking them to the 30th police precinct where they were charged.

"The statements made by the MP's, corroborated by material evidence, as well as the confession of the two accused, with direct charges of complicity against the third individual, constituted sufficient grounds for their being held.

"On 22 May 1980, less than 4 months after the police investigation, Capt Ronaldo Silva and pvt Alami and Giuseppe were summoned before the judge of the 5th Criminal District Court of Rio and substantially changed their prior depositions given to the 30th police precinct, reporting only the arrest of one of the individuals as trafficker and the detention of the other two accused as suspects because they were near the area.

"These discrepancies in the statements made by the MP's, given to the 30th police precinct and the 5th criminal district court, resulted in two of the accused being cleared of the serious charge of narcotics trafficking--a development which was considered so shameful by the judicial authorities as to include it in the sentence.

"The contradictions in the depositions given by the officer and the information given by the enlisted men were so similar that they point to a serious violation of discipline, bringing discredit upon the force and causing doubts to arise as to the real motives behind this development.

"Capt Ronaldo Silva and pvts Alami and Giuseppe had completely forgotten the oath they had taken when they were first recruited, to the effect that they would totally devote themselves to the maintenance of public order and community safety, guiding their conduct by these moral principles.

"When interviewed in this connection, the MP's did not mention any reasons justifying their violations which is why the General Headquarters of the Force has ordered them to be sent to prison, a copy of the order to be forwarded to the judge of the 5th Criminal District Court of Rio de Janeiro."

Punishment Sets Example

The MP is continuing to clean house and an example of that is the severe punishment meted out to a captain and two enlisted men who, after participating in the arrest of three narcotics dealers, "altered" their depositions in court to such an extent that two of the accused were acquitted.

This punishment is primarily intended as an example to the MP itself especially since it is so unique.

The disclosure of this development by headquarters did not fail to have an impact on the population, thus helping the MP begin to enjoy prestige and respect among the community.

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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA PLANTATIONS BURNED IN NE--Salvador--On the basis of the arrest, in this capital, of drug dealer Renato Lima dos Santos, who was caught in the act, the Federal Police has launched a combined operation involving its departments in Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ceara; during a week of hard work, it managed to destroy 24 plantations of marihuana with 221,000 shrubs of this weed in the townships of Curaca (BA [Bahia]), Floresta and Trindade (PE [Pernambuco]), and Crato (CE [Ceara]). Renato Lima dos Santos was arrested 15 days ago as he was getting ready to pass on 3 kilograms of marihuana in Salvador. When questioned, he confessed where he got the product, denouncing Orlanda Bezerra, Arlindo de Souza and Joao Pires Bezerra who are ranch owners in Ceara, Pernambuco, and Bahia, respectively. Of these three men, only Arlindo de Souza, alias "Velho Arlindo," was already known to the police on account of his involvement in marihuana trafficking in the northeast. Parallel to the operation designed to locate and destroy the marihuana plantations, agents from the Federal Police confiscated contraband in Juazeiro (BA), on the banks of the Sao Francisco River, worth 3 million cruzeiros. Since the team has not yet returned to Salvador, the Regional Superintendency of the Federal Police Department did not have any information as to the type of merchandise that was confiscated. Regarding marihuana, the press office of the Federal Police disclosed that, among the 24 plantations destroyed at these four ranches, marihuana was found in all stages, from recently grown plants all the way to the plant ready for consumption. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 May 81 p 18] 5058

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN SLUMS--Nabbed while making up bundles of marihuana and envelopes of cocaine, three dealers were busy last night in the slum of Barreira do Vasco; the Federal Police and the Military Police agents have estimated the value of this haul at 3 million cruzeiros, including 25 kilograms of marihuana and 200 grams of cocaine. According to narcotics squad inspector Arlindo Chanca, the three (Lino Ferreira dos Santos, 52; Hugo Teixeira Pontes, 47; and Paulo da Silva Raimundo, 30) had criminal records, including drug trafficking and assault; they are the owners of the material that was confiscated; they deny the charge even though they were arrested while preparing toxic substances for resale. Since the haul was made 2 hours before, inspector Arlindo Chanca did not as yet, at 2100, have an idea of the precise quantity but calculated the marihuana confiscated at 25 kilograms plus the cocaine in envelopes, in addition to a highly accurate scale with a set of weights, the sheets of thin paper to prepare the marihuana bundles, as well as the sheets of vegetable paper for the cocaine. According to him, the cocaine is sold to the consumer at a rate of 1,500 cruzeiros per gram whereas marihuana is sold at 100,000 cruzeiros per kilogram although each bundle is sold at 300 cruzeiros. According to these calculations, the entire haul would seem to be worth something like 3 million cruzeiros. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 May 81 p 18] 5048

CSO: 5300/2365

COLOMBIA

'DRUGS QUEEN' TRIAL TO PROCEED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 7 Jun 81 p 21-A

[Text] The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court of Justice has decided that Judge Joselin Gomez Medina's request to be disqualified from hearing the drug trafficking case against Marlene Orejuela Sanchez (the so-called "cocaine queen") is without grounds and, therefore, that the judge must continue to preside.

Dr Gomez Medina, who was to hear the appeal filed by former magistrate Jose Maria Velasco Guerrero against the decision to bring the aforementioned woman to trial before the fifth criminal circuit court judge, argued that he should be disqualified from hearing the case because of his close friendship with Velasco Guerrero, who used to sit on the Supreme Court.

The Criminal Division examined the case and in stating that there were no grounds for disqualification, ordered Judge Gomez Medina to continue hearing the case and to decide on the appeal filed by Dr Velasco Guerrero, who has contended that the indictment should be dropped because of insufficient evidence against his client.

The case of Marlene Orejuela Sanchez is widely known because of several incidents connected with it. The woman was captured by the F-2 after 25 kilograms of cocaine were confiscated from Jose de Jesus Rodriguez just after he left her apartment, in addition to another 115 kilograms of cocaine that were found in the attic of his house.

Placed in the custody of a woman criminal trial judge, Marlene Orejuela was released pursuant to a decision that prompted an investigation by the Office of the Attorney General. After conducting a series of legal formalities, the same judge revoked her initial decision and issued an arrest warrant against Orejuela Sanchez. This did not prevent the Superior Council of the Judicature from eventually and noisily dismissing her and the Superior Court from initiating an investigation against her for the crime of breach of official duty.

Jose de Jesus Rodriguez, the man who was apprehended in possession of the cocaine, was also indicted and is currently in prison.

8743
CSO: 5300/2363

COLOMBIA

DRUG TRAFFICKERS SUPPLY ARMS TO GUERRILLAS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Jun 81 p 6-A

[Text] Medellin, 31 Jun--The commander of the Fourth Brigade, Gen Hernan Hurtado Vallejo revealed that the drug-trafficking gangs are apparently turning toward the black market in arms, with which they are supplying subversive groups who have their operating camp in an extensive area of the northwest part of Antioquia, south of Cordoba.

The report by the high official was issued when intelligence units of the Fourth Brigade detained 43 people in Uraba and in the region of the municipality of Acandí, Chocó, who were found with exclusive army weapons and a large shipment of pressed marihuana ready for export to North American consumers.

The discovery of the marihuana, as well as six M-1 .30 rifles, another six .22 caliber rifles, four shotguns, three revolvers and about 400 cartridges was made when the troops undertook a search mission for arms and weapons belonging to the Colombian Army in the hands of private persons.

General Hurtado Vallejo, in a conversation with EL TIEMPO, recognized that the arms trade has proliferated and is promoted by the mafia.

"They are searching for other horizons," he explained. "The mafia has gangs of thugs and it is encouraging the narcotics traffickers to market their product."

One must admit that the black market in arms has developed as a consequence of the severe attacks which the army and the police have carried out against the drug trafficking in the last few months.

9678
CSO: 5300/2357

COLOMBIA

'DEVASTATING BLOW' TO LA GUAJIRA TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 28 May 81 pp 1-A, 15-A

[Text] Units of the Police Antinarcotics Squad seized 146 tons of marihuana which was ready to be shipped to the United States and detained five people.

The action took place in Barranca, 1 hour from Riohacha, in La Guajira when it was packed in several cars.

The authorities stated that this is the biggest seizure of marihuana which has been made since the national government intensified its battle against drug traffic.

The police revealed that this seizure represents 50 percent of all the marihuana seized since last September on the northern coast of the country.

Medellin, 27 Jun--Forty-three people were arrested with arms and a large quantity of marihuana in an operation carried out by units of the military intelligence service in the border zone of Antioquia and Choco.

The Commander of the Fourth Brigade, General Hernando Hurtado Vallejo, revealed that along with those implicated, they found 322 bales of marihuana and modern equipment for processing it, as well as a tractor with towing gear for its transport.

It was just then when the marihuana fell into the hands of the authorities that the intelligence service was executing an operation in the region of Acandi, Department of Choco, and Turbo, Antioquia, in search of military weapons in private hands.

Among the arms which were seized from those arrested, according to the high official, there were six M-1 .30 rifles, six .22-caliber rifles, four shotguns, three revolvers and 400 cartridges.

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CSO: 5300/2357

COLOMBIA

DECLINE OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 81 p 16-A

[Article by Rafael Sarmiento Colley]

[Text] Barranquilla, 1 Jun--The class of drug traffickers, ('Marimberos') which until a few months ago, imposed its will in this and other cities of the coast with a show of immense economic power, finds itself today in financial distress and it isn't hard to spot the "For Sale" sign on their houses and luxury automobiles. All, as the women would say, at bargain prices.

Their situation has really deteriorated for several reasons, but especially because of the strict control exercised by the Colombian and United States authorities and also because the Colombians overplayed their hand with fraud when dealing with the North Americans, who soon tired of it.

It has been confirmed that the North Americans who "are engaged in the business no longer buy from Colombian dealers"; relations went from bad to worse.

The Colombians started to ship marihuana covered with rat poison, sesame, etc., but the North Americans, neither stupid nor lazy, started to pay with counterfeit money. After that, they were not even paying with that, and were not even accepting the merchandise; at which point the Colombian exporters had to return with their cargo and dump it in the ocean.

Former Big Dealers Now Travel on Foot

Some big dealers, who up to a few months ago rode around in expensive cars, today now go through the streets on foot. Those people who used to live in the lap of luxury, with three and four cars parked at their houses, had to part with their possessions to survive. The majority of them accustomed themselves to a life style too costly to maintain by anything but the drug business.

For example, various groups hired bands of hoodlums to protect themselves and their families. They bought mansions which needed staffs of up to 20 to maintain them and acquired real land, sea and air fleets for their travel purposes.

All of this is now for sale. In some cities, like Riohacha, the acute crisis which affects the former magnates is becoming more evident.

They Cannot Even Afford Gasoline

The majority of these "captains" have their cars parked in the patios of their homes, abandoned, because they have not been able to afford gasoline. Others, more fortunate, converted their luxurious Mustangs into taxis, and today it is not unusual in Riohacha to encounter dozens of "presidential" automobiles or ones fit for an Arab oil shaykh, marked "for public service." In Barranquilla, there are houses for sale in exclusive sections which before were part of "a nest of narcotics traffickers."

In Riohacha Meat Is Left Over

The best example of the critical situation caused by the sudden drop in drug traffic is what is happening to the butchers of Riohacha.

"Manito," one of the important people in the meat business says that at the height of the drug business, he was selling five or six head of cattle a day.

"They were buying large quantities from me," he says, "to send to the laborers who are on the cultivation and shipment sites. For us, it was a gold mine; we were selling at any price we wanted. Today, we kill a cow and have some meat left over. And 200 other butchers are in the same boat."

All of this has occasioned, incidentally, the accelerated rise in crime. Many of the old hoodlums and caretakers of the marihuana farms are engaged in criminal assault in cities and on highways.

Vanished Boats

On the fringe of this terrible situation, the drug bonanza left a great number of families abandoned. There is a never-ending list of "missing persons" whose families, because of fear, and to keep secret the disgrace that a member of the family was a gangster, remain silent.

A case in point is that of a prominent ship captain from Barranquilla, who with a crew of 25 was forced to transport a shipment of drugs to the United States. The cargo was not received and when he was returning, the ship was sunk along the coast of Cuba by a Cuban coastguard vessel. Some 30 people perished.

One hears of dozens of airplanes manned by Colombian pilots which have fallen into the sea or have crashed, without any of the bodies ever being recovered.

A Colombian pilot, who worked for important airlines for 25 years, died when his plane was shot down near Haiti. Twenty other Colombian pilots have also vanished.

This is the sad situation of the well-deserved end of the narcotics bonanza.

9678

CSO: 5300/2357

COLOMBIA

ANTI-NARCOTICS 'STAR' MURDERED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 May 81 p 3-A

[Text] Sergeant Lubin Balanta, of the F-2, assigned to the battle against narcotics trafficking, was assassinated with six bullets from an automatic rifle at dawn yesterday in a service station at the entrance to Corabastos.

The sub-official was attacked by an unknown person while he was waiting in his automobile, a Renault 4, License plates AF-7754, to get gasoline. Witnesses at the scene said that the attacker fired through the left rear window of the vehicle and raced to a waiting car in which he fled.

Sergeant Balanta had finished his duties Friday night and after leaving a report in the staff offices of F-2, he decided to return to his house, on the Avenue of the Americas, No. 83-45.

However, on arriving at the entrance of Corabastos, the section was in complete darkness because of the rationing of electricity and he decided to fill his gas tank. Balanta, according to witnesses, was getting in line behind other cars to get to the pump, when an unknown person approached and shot him.

The official's body received six bullets, which caused instant death.

F-2 dispatched an investigator which resulted in the capture of various people, one of whom, according to rumor, showed powder marks on his hands.

Those detained are being questioned, but their names were not revealed.

Sergeant Balanta, dedicated to the battle against narcotics traffickers, was born in 1943 in Timba (Cauca) and entered the police department in 1967. His file contains 60 citations for good performance. He had been awarded the medal for distinguished service three times. He was engaged in the battle against cocaine traffickers since 1972 and was active in most of the operations which always ended successfully in the seizure of large quantities of cocaine.

In addition, he completed two courses in DEA, a North American organization dedicated to the battle against narcotics.

9678
CSO: 5300/2357

COLOMBIA

WOMAN KILLED IN MOTEL LINKED TO TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 9 May 81 p 3-A

[Text] Barranquilla (Editorial Office)--Detectives assigned to the Police Division of the Atlantic cleared up a puzzling crime and established that what was involved was not a crime of passion but an "execution" among rings of drug traffickers.

A beautiful woman, Fanny Amaris Diaz, strangled and showing signs of having been tortured, was found in one of the rooms of the motel Hawai on the highway from Baranquilla to Juan Mina on 25 April.

Because of the place where the body was found and the circumstances of the young woman's death it was at first thought that what was involved was a dramatic ending between lovers.

However, Barranquilla police conducted an investigation in another direction and discovered that the assassination was a sort of "cancelling of debts" on the part of one of the drug trafficker rings.

Manuel Bonivento, native of La Guajira, was arrested in the case as the girl's presumed killer. The capture was achieved after a series of surveillances and intelligence work and there was no resistance whatsoever on the part of the suspect.

Fanny Amaris Diaz, the murdered woman, had become linked--it is not known just how--to one of the rings of drug traffickers which operate on the northern coast of Colombia. From the beginning she was intended to be used as a translator for the organization and for that purpose the "capos" arranged for her to take English courses at the Colombo-American Center of Barranquilla and they paid for several trips to the United States for her so that she might practice the language adequately.

Six months ago, Fanny Amaris was the object of an attempt against her life on the part of one of the rival bands and from that time on her employers provided her with extra protection. The young woman always traveled by a taxi contracted specifically to take care of her with a bodyguard who was expert in the use of firearms and in Oriental personal defense.

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On Friday, 24 April there was, however, a breakdown in the protection system. Fanny Amaris went out partying that night with a woman and someone who was identified only by the name Roberto. They talked, danced and drank liquor for several hours in the Arroyo bar of the Hotel Royal of Barranquilla. Well into the night a stranger approached Fanny's group and shared their table for several hours.

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At 0400 hours on Saturday, April 25 the girl's original escorts departed and left her with the new arrival. They left there almost at dawn and after that a sister of Fanny's, with whom she lived in a luxury apartment in the El Prado section of Barranquilla, heard nothing more from the girl.

The body was found on Saturday. Fanny had been strangled and the body showed signs of savage torture. She had been mercilessly beaten on the hands and the soles of the feet and the little finger of her right hand had been fractured and almost pulled off.

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The Guajiran Manuel Bonivento has thus far not admitted being the author of the atrocious crime. The police say that he keeps silent and on his lips there is "a certain smile..."

9204
CSO: 5300/2358

COLOMBIA

INTERNAL ADDICTION PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Jun 81 p 15-A

[Article by Cecilia Rodriguez Maya]

[Text] There has been a great deal of "macabre" media coverage in recent days on the current status of the drug trade from Colombia to the rest of the world, the drop in marihuana prices, the increased use of other hallucinogenic drugs, especially in the United States, and the serious damage that drug use is causing to young people there. Colombia's image as a vice exporting country has become a trite topic by this time. A false argument has been advanced here, however, to ease Colombians' consciences: All of the marihuana grown, the cocaine processed and the other drugs produced here leave the country, and therefore our young people are safe. Daily occurrences demonstrate that this assertion is untrue. Consumption rates are rising in Colombia by the day, and both young people and adults are confronted with a tragedy for which there are no control measures or solutions. Neither Colombian families, nor schools nor the authorities are prepared to put a halt to a real problem that they would like to disguise with sensationalism. This is the first of three reports on the current status of the world of drug trafficking and addiction in our country, a problem that has been dealt with so far just as a crime, leading to bloody confrontations between gangs.

The "household" or street sale of marihuana in Bogota or the country's other major cities has become just another illegal but regular business. Just like smuggled cigarettes or the other items that enter the country illegally, marihuana is sold at retail without any restrictions.

It is not that the authorities are unaware of what is going on. Both the specialized division of the Attorney General's Office, the F-2's Narcotics Division, the division of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] and the narcotics group of the Military Forces are just as familiar as regular users with the places where grass is sold and the procedures for purchasing it. The problem is that the authorities have neither the technical resources nor the manpower to combat the drug trade, and society in general justifies the illegal sales with the false argument that drugs are not consumed in worrisome amounts here and that the enormous crops that we all know exist are totally earmarked for export. "Let the Gringos smoke the stuff" is an expression that has become common in the country when discussing the problem of the vast tracts of land sown with marihuana.

Although there are no reliable statistics on the amount of marihuana grown in Colombia (the only figures are from the ANIF [National Association of Financial Institutions] study, which says 90,000 hectares and a 40,000-ton crop), about the amount of cocaine processed, the amount of methaqualone produced, the volume of exports or domestic consumption rates, all of the authorities in charge of the crackdown on narcotics agree that more and more heads of family are asking for advice on how to treat their drug addict children and increasing numbers of schools are requesting lectures and investigations in light of expanded drug use and sales.

Poison at Everyone's Disposal

The assistant prosecutor for the Judicial Police, who is in charge of coordinating all of the agencies working to contain the drug traffic, asserted that although statistics in this regard are far from reliable, the domestic consumption of drugs, especially marihuana, has risen alarmingly, particularly in the last 3 years.

The director of the Narcotics Division of the F-2, Captain Gallego, made the same assertion, adding that the use of marihuana, cocaine and bazooka is very widespread among growers, dealers and shippers. He noted that during various investigations members of his division have verified that it is common among drug traffickers to use the product they sell, especially when they are making a deal and even more often when a new client is involved.

Furthermore, a document containing all of the papers presented at the International Congress on Alcoholism and Pharmacology in Medellin underscores the seriousness of a sharp increase in hypnotic tranquilizer and amphetamine use, according to statistics.

Biggest Users

The same document says that the biggest drug users are between 14 and 15 years of age and that the term "drug addict" encompasses men and women of all socioeconomic levels. Cocaine users are found among the middle and upper classes. Heavy consumption is a characteristic of urban areas.

The study points out that the various kinds of drugs are widely available on the domestic market and that at this juncture the problem is still controllable.

The document includes the initial results of an investigation that the Health Ministry conducted through the Mental Health Division on the use of hallucinogens in the various departments of the country. A sampling of 20,000 students in Antioquia showed that 20 percent of them regularly take some drug.

Domestic Supply Up

The people in charge of combating drugs say that another reason for the rise in domestic use is the increased supply of marihuana on domestic markets in the wake of the shutoff of markets in the United States after American buyers were swindled by Colombian dealers who substituted the leaves of other plants for marihuana.

Countless shipments have not even left clandestine Colombian ports because the American marihuana traffickers have roundly refused to buy Colombian grass. All of this marihuana has to be sold here; hence the drop in prices, which leads directly to a jump in consumption.

No One Wants To Face It

The country has an even bigger problem because no one is prepared to cope with the fact of greater drug use. There are more and more cases every day at all social levels of young girls and boys who are addicted to drugs and whose parents are unable to cope with the situation and often unable to afford costly treatment for them.

There are two or three private centers that specialize in this type of care, but they are extremely expensive. There is no state-run program.

Nor are there any studies or investigations that describe all of the aspects of the present-day drug problem in the country. The data are not uniform even concerning the crackdown and control drive, which is supposed to be the single priority program being pursued here.

We all realize that there are no publicity media to warn about the dangers of drug use, so that young people can be forewarned and advised.

At the Prosecutor's Office, the delegate in charge of these matters, Dr Jorge Penen, is training a group of attorneys to begin a prevention drive in schools, parents associations, community action boards and other community organizations. This specialized group will also be the first to provide free professional counseling to individuals, parents and schools that request it.

No Solution Yet

We are not saying that the situation is as serious in Bogota as it is in New York, today's haven for traffickers and a busy narcotics supermarket where all sorts of drugs are sold in broad daylight on any of its streets. We still do not see on our streets the appalling spectacle of children and youths wasted away by hallucinogens. Nevertheless, the few tentative studies and general surveys conducted so far point to very worrisome consumption indices, especially if we keep in mind that most of the addicts are between 14 and 22 years of age.

A quick survey by EL SIGLO at 20 Bogota schools confirmed that at 13 of them teachers have detected drug use and sales among students.

Among other reasons that psychologists cite, the problem is due to the erosion of family authority, which is a characteristic of our times, the turmoil of urban life and the increased supply of hallucinogens.

The document drafted in Medellin points out that the Colombian family is not prepared to cope with this problem and thus shifts it to the schools, but teachers are not trained to cope with and resolve the problem either.

What Young People Say

Marihuana and cocaine are no mystery to today's young people. Even the brand names of methaqualone are common knowledge among them. At school, they take it for granted that some of their classmates regularly use some type of barbiturate, and it seems normal to them to pass drugs around at parties. They look resentfully on adults who become alarmed when they hear of such things or when they timidly try to broach the topic and give them advice.

"If adults take a drink every chance they get and even without a reason, why can't young people smoke marihuana? The addiction problem is the same as alcoholism." This is the favorite argument advanced by youths to defuse the complaints of their elders.

Analyzing the rise in drug use in Bogota, a group of 10 teenagers agreed in describing the government's crackdown as "ridiculously" ineffective.

Figures, Figures, Figures

The following is a summary of the data that the various official agencies have gathered on drug crops, trafficking and values.

Cocaine

Total worldwide trade is estimated at 40 million kilograms. Some 80 percent of this amount passes through Colombia along the mandatory route that has begun to be called the "cocaine express" in Peru and Bolivia.

A high but as yet undetermined percentage of the cocaine is processed in Colombia because the coca leaves or the paste called bazooka are brought here.

Some 20 percent of all the raw material is being grown in Colombia, which is acquiring the status on world markets of not only the processing or intermediary country but as the direct producer.

Only 15 percent of this amount is confiscated by Colombian authorities in their battle against narcotics.

The value of total cocaine transactions on the U.S. street market has been estimated at \$5.6 billion, and Colombian dealers account for \$1.7 billion.

Marihuana

Marihuana is grown over an estimated 90,000 hectares, and about 40,000 tons of grass are harvested; 70 percent of it is exported.

Estimates are that 12,000 tons, or 30 percent of the total crop, is consumed in Colombia. These numbers can hardly be considered reliable, however, because no one has been able to accurately determine the size of each harvest.

Furthermore, the drop in prices due to the closure of world markets would radically alter these numbers.

The value of transactions in the United States has been estimated at \$5 billion.

Other Drugs

Estimates are that in addition to cocaine, marihuana and their derivatives, such as bazooka and hashish, some 8,700 other chemicals are on the market. They are produced here in Colombia in 350 laboratories, 30 of which are run by nationals. The laws against drug sales are not being enforced in Colombia. Deals involving these other types of drugs are valued at \$700 million, according to estimates in the United States.

8743

CSO: 5300/2363

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

DROP IN MARIHUANA PRICES--Former president Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, stated that the fall in the price of marihuana is proportionately greater than the fall in the price of coffee as a consequence, paradoxically, of the dishonesty of the marihuana users themselves. The statesman made this evaluation as he was analyzing the difficult situation confronting the Department of Cesar which, he says, consists of three very serious economic factors: "The reduction of the area dedicated to cotton cultivation, the poor coffee situation as a consequence of the renewal of the crop at a time when coffee prices on the international markets were slipping, and the fall of the price of marihuana." In statements made in a special television program anchored by the newsman Gabriel Ortiz on the situation in Cesar, former President Lopez categorized that situation as serious in all respects. He pointed out: "A state of great insecurity has taken over Cesar. Bloody incidents take place every day, a recurrence of violence which already stretches from La Guajira to Cesar and which is linked in part to the unemployment situation which in turn has its origins in the cotton situation which is Cesar's main crop and in the drop of marihuana prices. This drop, in turn, is due, paradoxically, to the dishonesty of the marihuana users, since the laws of the underworld are sacred and one pays with one's life for one's word. They thought that they could cheat the U.S. buyers and sell marihuana mixed with leaves from other plants and this has caused a drop in its price, a proportionately more serious one than the drop in the price of coffee." [Excerpt] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 May 81 p 1-A] 9204

COCAINE SEIZED AT EL DORADO--Yesterday afternoon Judicial Police officials detailed to the international airport El Dorado seized 3 kg of very pure cocaine which a man was carrying in a double bottomed suitcase. The report made known to EL ESPECTADOR indicates that the cocaine was found suitably packed in a secret compartment of the suitcase which was hand carried by a person later identified as Nelson Perez. A few minutes earlier he had occupied a seat in Avianca flight 604 proceeding from Leticia. The toxic substance was found at 1745 hours, thanks to the intelligence work that the secret organization does at this important air terminal. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 7 May 81 p 7-A] 9204

TRAFFICKERS KILLED IN PLANE CRASH--Villavicencio, 8 May (Editorial Office)--Five Americans who had disappeared while flying on 30 April in a small plane, were located yesterday, completely incinerated in the wreckage of the plane. The manager of the farm La Virgen found the five victims in a jungle region between Puerto Lopez and Puerto Gaitan, 10 hours by land from Puerto Gaitan. The police

reported that among the destroyed pieces of plane which were spared from the fire traces of marihuana and cocaine were found. The plane, registration No 9620-A, appears to have been used for the transportation of drugs between the Eastern Plains [Llanos Orientales] and the United States. Several rescue teams accompanied by Criminal Trial Judge No 5 of Villavicencio were sent from that city to remove the bodies. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 May 81 p 1-A] 9204

COCAINE SEIZED IN CARURU--Villavicencio--Cocaine and arms with an approximate value of 20 million pesos were seized by the police in a farm house on the left bank of the Rio Vaupes, in Caruru. The Indians Alfonso Perez, Manuel Yulli, Alberto Caoto and Jaime Minuto were detained and were found to have about 250 pounds of the base product to process cocaine, 10 hectares of coca plants, a .22-caliber rifle, three shotguns, a laboratory for the processing of alcaloide, about 250 pounds of coca leaves and 30 flasks of ethyl gasoline. The natives said that the farm is the property of Enrique Vaice. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 May 81 p 3-A] 9678

TWO TRAFFICKERS IN JAIL BREAK--Barranquilla--Two well-known Colombian drug traffickers who predicted a month ago that they would escape gained their freedom today by using automatic weapons to intimidate the guard at the jail in the town of San Diego in Cesar. The two men had gone to jail a short time before after being arrested by army troops at a clandestine runway as they were loading a shipment of marihuana on a light plane that was supposed to then take it to the United States. When they caught sight of the men in uniform, the crew of the plane took off, leaving behind traffickers Francisco Gutierrez and Emiro Antonio Hernandez, who were arrested by authorities from Cesar Department. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 17A] 8743

COCAINE SEIZED AT EL DORADO--A suitcase containing 60 kilograms of cocaine that was on Avianca flight from Lima, Peru was confiscated by agents of the Judicial Police at Bogota's El Dorado Airport. Although the names of the sender and addressee are not known, narcotics experts have good leads that could enable them to discover the individuals who are involved in the drug smuggling, an official spokesman said. The cocaine arrived duly packed in a leather suitcase sent from the Peruvian capital to Bogota; no name was indicated as an addressee. After inspecting the suitcase and inasmuch as no one claimed it, airport employees handed it over to the authorities, who then discovered its valuable contents. The shipment is one of the largest ever seized at El Dorado Airport. The precise purity of the alkaloid could be learned today, although experts have asserted that it is of high quality. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 6 Jun 81 p 15A] 8743

CSO: 5300/2363

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA, PLANE SEIZURES--Police seized a twin-engine airplane, several hundred pounds of ganja and arrested seven men, including two Americans, in operations in St. Elizabeth and Manchester over the week-end. According to the Police Information Centre, the airplane, lettered N19LP, and loaded with ganja, was seized Saturday when police swooped down on the Raheen Airstrip in St. Elizabeth. About 400 lbs of ganja was found aboard. The pilot, Al Engler, 37, and co-pilot Elliot Foy, both of Miami, Florida, were arrested and charged with possession of ganja, trafficking in ganja and illegal landing. In Manchester, police carried out a raid at Newbury district, seized a large quantity of ganja and arrested five men and charged them with possession of ganja. Arrested were Junior Chambers, 22, Junior Daley, 23, Lloyd Daley, 23, all of Blenheim, Manchester; Ashford Rowe, 20 and Errcl Kissinger, 22, both of Providence, Manchester. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300

IRAN

BRIEFS

EXECUTE 11--Tehran, 8 June--Ten men and a woman were executed in Teheran today for smuggling heroin and opium, the official PARS news agency reported. It said they were all found guilty of repeated drug trafficking and had previous convictions for other crimes. NAB/REUTER [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Jun 81 p 6]

CS0: 5300

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

HASHISH TIRES ASHORE--Tel Aviv, 6 June--Police said Friday more than 20 inner tyre tubes filled with a half-ton of Lebanese hashish have floated ashore in northern Israel in the past three days. The Israel radio said the inner tubes washed up on the beaches in the Ahziv area between Aker and the Lebanese border. Police said the hashish valued at 200,000 dollars apparently was to be sent from suppliers in Lebanon to the Israeli underworld but the shipment plan somehow snagged, the radio reported.--NAB/UPI [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Jun 81 p 4]

CSO: 5300

SYRIA

HALF TON OF HASHISH SEIZED

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 19 May 81 p 2

[Article: "Half Ton of Drugs Seized in British Truck Crossing Country"]

[Text] Damascus--The Drug Control Branch of the Criminal Security Directorate was able two evenings ago to seize half a ton of hashish valued at 5 million Syrian pounds and concealed in a secret hiding place in a British Mercedes refrigerator truck bearing plate number 748.

The truck driver, a British citizen named Patrick Andre (Maygory), was apprehended in the city of Tartus. The truck was on its way to be shipped from Tartus Port to a British port.

The head of the Drug Control Branch of the Criminal Security Directorate adds: As a result of information received by the branch to the effect that there is a drug transportation line between Lebanon and West Europe via the Tartus Port--a line chosen due to its heavy international transit traffic, both to and from--the branch elements were able, after observing and pursuing the said truck, to seize the hashish. The truck entered Syria in March 1981 with a load of candies for Kuwait.

After unloading its freight, the truck returned to Syria by way of Harakat Abu-al-Shamat and entered Damascus on 26 March 1981.

The Drug Control Branch learned that the truck had been intended to depart for England by sea. After observation and followup, the truck was seized at 1700 two evenings ago at the entrance of the city of Tartus.

The branch head adds: When the driver was apprehended and the truck searched, a total of 460 kgs of hashish were found in concealed caches built into the truck for this purpose.

It has become evident that the hashish originated in Lebanon and that its value in Lebanon amounts to nearly 450,000 Lebanese pounds whereas its value in Syria amounts to nearly 500,000 Syrian pounds, excluding the transportation costs. Moreover, the value of the hashish in England amounts to nearly 1,000 pounds sterling per kg, i.e., there the total value of the shipment amounts to nearly 5 million Syrian pounds.

After the initial interrogation of the driver, he said that the truck owner hired him in England and sent him to Damascus to transport the goods.

The Drug Control Branch has contacted the Interpol in England on this issue.

In an interview with TISHRIN, the driver claimed the following: "The truck was brought to the country by its owner who entered Damascus on 12 March and stayed at Qattan Hotel. He then left the truck and flew to London by air. "He entrusted me, in return for a handsome sum, to fly to Damascus and sell the truck.

"I did in fact leave for Syria, arrived in Damascus on 2 May and stayed at Qattan Hotel for nearly 10 days during which I could not sell the truck because the price was not adequate [sic]. I then left Damascus and arrived in Tartus, where I was apprehended, on 17 May.

"I know nothing about the goods found in the truck, keeping in mind that the truck owner is under suspicion in England and that I was asked about him by a British court."

Commenting on the driver's statements, the head of the Drug Control Branch has said: We doubt the driver's statements, keeping in mind that he has no criminal record in Syria. It is noticed from his passport that he has visited Syria, as well as the neighboring Arab countries, several times. As for the fate of the driver and of the truck, the driver will be referred to the Syrian courts. The truck will be confiscated and sent, along with the drugs seized in it, to the General Customs Department for customs and judiciary followup.

It is worth noting that Syria doesn't produce or consume drugs. However, it is noticed that such materials do pass through its territories in caravans and trucks moving through Syrian territory.

The authorities concerned are eager to combat such operations at the internal level and at the external international level.

The hashish quantity seized is one of the biggest quantities hidden in this manner to be seized.

8494
CSO: 5300/4749

SWAZILAND

SOUTH AFRICAN ERROR SNAGS MANDRAX CASE INVOLVING MOZAMBIicans

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

YET ANOTHER case involving the drug Mandrax was heard in court yesterday, and this time the accused were a Swazi medical practitioner and two Mozambicans. Like an earlier case, which has been plagued by postponements for some months, yesterday's case met snags, in this instance, a discrepancy in the numbering of a vital exhibit.

A Police Officer told a Magistrate in Mbabane that someone in Pretoria must have made a mistake when numbering an envelope containing 2000 Mandrax pills sent there by the Royal Swaziland Police to be analysed.

The Police Officer, Detective Sub-Inspector Dladla was replying to defence counsel questions in the trial of Mbabane medical officer, Dr. Eddie Khanya and two others who have been charged with the contravention of the Pharmacy Act.

During cross examination, it was discovered that the serial number on a South African Government envelope containing the tablets was different from that on the envelope in which the pills were sent to Pretoria by the police here.

The number of the South African envelope also differed from that in the affidavit made by the analysts. The number mentioned in the affidavit corresponds with that of the Swaziland Police.

Replying to Mrs. Q. Nhlondas who is appearing for Dr. Khanya, Charles Nzuza and Mellow Tembe Sub-Inspector Dladla denied he had brought a wrong exhibit.

The number on the Royal Swaziland Police envelope, he said, was RCCI 1562/81 while that on the South African official envelope referring to the same pills

was RCCI 1592/8.

The police officer also told the Magistrate, Mr. J.A.M. Khumalo that he did not count the tablets before sending them to Pretoria.

He said when the accused were first arrested they were charged with illegal possession of one packet of the pills. The tablets were counted by the analysts in Pretoria, he said.

The sealed envelope containing the pills from Pretoria was only opened in court yesterday when they were handed in as an exhibit.

Giving evidence later, accomplice witness, Moses Ntezinde, a Mozambican, said the packet contained 1000 Mandrax pills.

The three accused have pleaded not guilty, and the case continues.

CSO: 5300

UGANDA

MBALE HIT BY OPIUM SMOKING

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Jun 81 p 8

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] Smoking and marketing of opium is reported to have hit Mbale town and the Police have sounded a strong warning to the dealers of this "dangerous" drug.

Unless this habit stopped, severe consequences awaited those who continued to smoke and sell opium, police warned.

Expressing great concern over the high rate at which opium was being sold and smoked in the open, the police said they had received many cases of hooliganisms and thuggery involving opium sellers and smokers.

Police revealed that several consumers of the drug were engaged in criminal activities in the town and its suburbs.

Police also noted that it was disheartening to discover that students studying in schools around Mbale were among the strong smokers of opium.

A big number of the smokers were youth who were loitering the streets without any productive work.

Parents have been urged to caution their children against smoking opium because the future generation of this country was being endangered.

In another development, the town clerk, Mbale, Mr Nelson Otai, warned bar owners to stop selling crude waragi (enguli) in their premises.

In a strongly worded circular to all bar operators in the town, Otai said the council was concerned about the continued violation of the rules and regulations governing the urban authorities.

He told them that bars were licenced to sell beer and spirits only but the owners had resorted to stocking and selling "enguli."

The town clerk warned that bars which ignored this warning would have their licences withdrawn by the council.

A few months ago the council carried out an operation in which hundreds of jerry-cans of crude waragi were flushed out of the bars.

Several people appeared in court on charges of selling the stuff in unlicensed premises.

CSO: 5300/4958

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

DEALER RECEIVES 10-YEARS--Frankfurt, 13 June--An Australian drug dealer, who got two 60-year-old American women to smuggle two tons of hashish into Australia, Friday was sentenced to 10 years in jail for his part in the plot. Philip Shine, 29, an antiques dealer from Sydney, was sentenced after one of West Germany's longest drugs trials. The Frankfurt court took 18 months to reach its verdict, travelling four times to Australia to hear evidence. Shine was sentenced for his part in a drug-smuggling case that attracted international attention in 1977 when two 60-year-old American women were sentenced to 14 years in jail in Australia for bringing two tons of hashish into the country. NAB/UPI [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 14 Jun 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300

GREECE

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DRUG SUSPECT HELD--Two of the three Swedes arrested along with a Dane on Saturday on the Greek island of Rhodes, suspected of having smuggled in an enormous quantity of hashish, were released by police Tuesday evening. The Dane was also released. The third Swede was held by police for further questioning, the Foreign Ministry's press bureau told TT [PRESS WIRE SERVICE, INC.]. The Swedes and the Dane are tour leaders, employed by a Danish travel agency. They were seized by harbor police in the city of Rhodes after police had found a quantity of hashish stuffed into water-tight tubes on a bathing beach outside of town. The tubes, which were discovered by some fishermen, contained 2.7 tons of hashish with a value of 260 million Swedish kronor. Greek police left the beach under observation following the discovery. When the three Swedes and the Dane came to the beach for a swim on Saturday they were arrested. They have since been held in separate cells by the harbor police who have interrogated them. Harriet Eire of the Swedish Consulate on Rhodes, who acted as interpreter during the questioning, told TT the quartet claimed to be innocent. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Jun 81 p 8] 6578

CSO: 5300/2378

ITALY

FAILURE OF METHADONE TREATMENT; CALL FOR NEW APPROACH

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 8 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Giuseppe De Luca: "Death From Heroin Increasing and Market Continuing To Grow"]

[Text] Despite the introduction of methadone therapy in Italy, the incidence of death from drugs is higher than before. During the first few months of this year, more than 20 persons have died from heroin in Milan alone. If this trend is not stopped, our country will very probably set the European record for drug-related deaths by the end of 1981, even surpassing Germany, which recorded 410 deaths from heroin in 1980.

Despite the large-scale use of methadone in Italy, the clandestine drug market has in fact not diminished; on the contrary, it has grown, become better organized, more specialized. In fact, in Rome alone almost 22 kg of cocaine was confiscated in 1980 (a drug which was almost nonexistent the previous year), together with 38 kg of heroin and 943 kg of hashish and its derivatives. This figure should not be underrated when we consider that in the United States cocaine has replaced marihuana and hashish in distribution and consumption. And again speaking of Rome, in 1980 a total of 923 persons were charged with the trafficking and sale of drugs, and only 254 were foreigners.

We now have an illicit drug market (hashish, cocaine, heroin) and a legal drug market (amphetamines, barbiturates and methadone); the latter, produced by European countries, are shunted to African countries, Latin America and the Middle East, with the export licenses almost always falsified. The former serve not only to differentiate and specialize the productive areas of India, Turkey, Bolivia and Peru, but also make up for any reduction in the product due to reduced cultivated area; they also serve to improve the organization of the product's administrative and distribution channels. For example, in Germany hard drugs are handled by Turkish immigration officials and soft drugs by North African officials; in Milan hard drugs are handled by criminal organizations connected with the Mafia while soft drugs are handled by their immigrants.

But it is still said that in Italy, despite the indiscriminate use of methadone, the number of drug addicts in prison has increased; in Rome the increase was 12 percent. Thus, there was an overall increase in the number of drug addicts in Rome, a figure which usually runs around 20,000; of these, only 1,962 resorted to public health or hospital services for treatment.

Inasmuch as methadone has not reduced crime linked with the drug traffic, nor the number of deaths stemming from drug abuse, nor the growth of the drug market, something is obviously not working in the criteria adopted by the Ministry of Health to promote the use and social effectiveness of methadone.

And all this should be a matter of concern. First, we should ask ourselves--as was stressed at the international convention on "Institutions and Drug Addicts," sponsored by the Provincial Administration of Rome in cooperation with UNESCO, the World Health Organization, the European Council and the EEC, held recently in Rome--why public institutions (whether scientific, relief or cultural) take action on a vast scale without first conducting studies and controlled research. In fact, this makes it impossible over the short, medium or long term to evaluate the effects of the implementation of a specific work method and therefore precludes the possibility of having reliable parameters for establishing relations between costs and benefits.

Let us speak more clearly. If, for example, the Lombard Region allocates more than 1 billion lire to analyze the urine specimens of drug addicts in connection with the methadone treatment and if it is ascertained that methadone serves no purpose than to regulate heroin consumption, it is obvious that the amount of effort the Lombard Region spends in this regard has a high cost and a low yield and that the funds are being diverted from other undertakings which might be more useful and productive. Which undertakings? At the international convention in Rome, the direction to follow in the priority use of the funds was spelled out very clearly.

Programs of overall intervention should be promoted which will consider the drug addict an individual struggling in an extremely difficult situation. As a result, "overall" awareness of this difficult situation and its correction are priority aspects of the knowledge of narcotics and their effects. That awareness can be considered the weak link in the individual's chain of dependence on drugs; and pressure can be brought to bear in this area to bring about a break and a change among the players of that difficult situation, that is, the drug addicts themselves, the family, class groups, workers and administrators. It can now be said, on the basis of several years of experience, that the institutions have heretofore carried out a policy of social intervention on behalf of drug addicts which has not taken into consideration the close rapport existing among the individual, the product and the environment. They have devoted their efforts first to the individual, then to the product and finally to the environment, but in disjointed action, completely separate, at times competitive. This work method caused drug addicts to draw ever further away from the institutions, shutting themselves up in their own world.

It is definitely necessary to change course. How? First, to develop activities aimed at informing and training those who are floundering about in a given situation so as to change their mental attitude toward drugs.

Such an individual should be looked upon as one who has had an accident on the road to health and is subsequently being brought back to a point where he can make rational and enlightened choices.

Second, to develop programs of rehabilitation which are specific, personalized and specialized and which are not compatible--this was stressed at the close of the convention--with the establishment of specific centers for drug addicts but which are compatible with the high development of scientific awareness in the psychosocial and rehabilitative sector, a development which is often at odds with the conditions of abandonment, isolation and ostracism to which the drug addict is relegated. This development now makes it possible to intervene in situations of drug addiction in a flexible, decentralized and polyvalent manner rather than in the former procedure which was specialized, centralized and rigid.

8568

CSO: 5300/2368

NORWAY

PAPER COMMENTS ON LESS TOLERANT ATTITUDE TOWARD HASHISH

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 16 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Recently, all young people between 13 and 19 have received the brochure, "Facts about Hashish," that was drawn up by the Central Council for Narcotics Problems, and that is introduced by a letter to the young people by Social Minister Arne Nilsen and the Minister for Church and Education, Einar Forde.

The action is part of a large campaign against the use of drugs, the first round of which is directing the spotlight against hashish.

It is not by chance that the campaign is directed against hashish. It is hashish that gives most young people their entry tickets to other drug abuse, in the same way we think of beer as the entry ticket for young people to the general abuse of alcohol.

In our country, too, we have seen disturbing tendencies toward liberalism in the use of hashish. Hashish is not considered "that dangerous." At the same time, many consider hashish just as dangerous as heroin, because an "innocent" beginning with hashish leads to the use of harder and harder drugs.

The time is past when hashish smoking was looked upon as a harmless Asian party game, especially in the Oslo west side. Today, hashish is a problem for young people which exists in all the communities in the country. In a city such as Oslo it has, in our opinion, unpleasant dimensions. In junior high schools, hashish groups develop that include crime and violence. Children as young as 12 or 13 enter a path that leads to disaster. These are problems one cannot ignore.

From an international point of view, the narcotics problems in Norway are small. This is so to no small extent because our health authorities, especially former Health Director, Karl Evang, saw very early that abuse of drugs could also become a problem in our part of the world. Drugs would not just be connected to Eastern mysticism, they would become a cold fact for Western Europe and for North America as well. The health authorities have therefore never taken drug matters lightly. In our society, we have also early become disposed toward stronger punishment, especially for sellers.

Even if the problems in Norway are relatively small, they are our problems, and it is our responsibility to do something. We know the problems will not simply go away by themselves. On the contrary, they continue to grow. There are many indications that Norway is being considered as a new market by international narcotic sharks, and that in the future they will concentrate their efforts more and more strongly on the Norwegian market.

In this situation, we are glad that the authorities are sponsoring an offensive war against hashish. We agree with the Minister for Church and Education, Einar Forde, that this is not to be just a one time effort. Both the health authorities and the school authorities must regard the struggle against hashish as a permanent task.

This aggressive attitude on the part of the authorities must be regarded also as a support for those people whose task it is to work with these problems in the field. The Norwegian authorities will not, as we have unfortunately seen tendencies of in other countries, give up the struggle against hashish. The Norwegian authorities will not give up, they will stand fast.

The present campaign will be followed by others. There are already signs that indicate the campaign has had positive effects. Just the same, we want to warn against believing that this is an area where the problems are quickly solved. Precisely for this reason it is so important that the struggle against hashish be looked upon as a permanent task.

The campaign against hashish is not just directed against the youth groups. It is also set up as a large information campaign for the parent generations. And in these matters, it is to a high degree necessary to appeal to the responsibility of the parents. The abuse of hashish has become so extensive that the parents simply do not have the right to close their eyes and hope that their own children will not enter the danger zone.

No one has found the final solution to the drug problem, either in our country or abroad. In our opinion, the experts are arguing a little too much about the effectiveness of force. The drug problem is so great that all means must be used, including the preventive ones, which we are now seeing an example of in the large action against hashish.

9124
CSO: 5300/2373

SWEDEN

POLICE SUSPECT EPHEDRINE, CAFFEINE PILLS REPLACING AMPHETAMINES

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Jun 81 p 8

[Article by Claes von Hofsten]

[Text] Have drug addicts in Stockholm started to use a new poison instead of amphetamines? That is what Carl-Gustaf Pfeiff, chief prosecutor in Helsingborg, is asking himself after a Spaniard was caught trying to smuggle in 35,000 pills containing ephedrine and caffeine.

The man came in by car via the ferry from Denmark. Customs inspectors were suspicious of him. In the baggage compartment they found some well-hidden pills. The car was then searched more thoroughly. The large amount of pills was then found welded into a compartment under one of the door frames.

The pills weighed a total of 22 kilograms. Under interrogation the man said he was on his way to Stockholm to sell something he didn't know anything about.

Customs men originally suspected the pills were amphetamines but they proved to contain ephedrine and caffeine. These are not classified as narcotics but they are poisons requiring a prescription.

Interpol Interested

Thus sales of these pills violate medication regulations. On Tuesday detention was requested for the man, suspected of major smuggling. At that time it had been learned that Interpol was also interested in the man, with reference to the sale of certain pills on the Canary Islands. The man had also been named by another Spaniard caught crossing the border between Spain and France a year or two ago with 64,000 pills.

That man also said he was on his way to Stockholm. He said he had obtained the pills from the man now sitting in jail in Helsingborg.

On Tuesday Carl-Gustaf Pfeiff also requested the detention of the man seized a few days ago in connection with a police trap set outside Helsingborg after a kilo of amphetamines was found in a wooded area. One of the suspected drugs violators had escaped the trap. He was arrested in Stockholm on Monday.

6578

CSO: 5300/2378

TURKEY

BRIEFS

MORPHINE BASE, ILLEGAL POPPIES DISCOVERED--Konya (Akajans)--According to information obtained by an Akajans correspondent, Konya security directorate narcotics branch teams seized 2 kilos of morphine base hidden in a stable, during a raid on the house of Ahmet Unal in the village of Pinarbasi in Behsehir district. In addition, a person by the name of Huseyin Karakoc was arrested for planting 250 illegal opium poppy plants in the garden of his house in Alavardi quarter. Karakoc said that he had planted the poppies for decorative purposes. [Text] [Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 15 Jun 81 p 14]

MORE ON POPPY SEIZURE--Konya, (THA)--Huseyin Karakoc, who serves as the imam [religious leader--FBIS] of the mosque in Melisah quarter, in the center of the town of Konya, reportedly planted 250 illegal opium plants in the garden of his house in Hoca Faki quarter. Following up a tip, security directorate narcotics branch teams made the discovery during a search. Imam Huseyin Karakoc was arrested. The necessary investigation has been initiated. [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 15 Jun 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300/5583

END